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United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Dec. 5, 1945

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AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

Dear Committeemen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

**ANDERSON CITES
DAIRY PROBLEMS**

Postwar planning of dairy producers must take into account five important "facts" concerning their industry, according to Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. In a recent talk, the Secretary called attention to these problems facing the dairy industry:

1. Milk production has expanded from 105 billion pounds in 1941 to 123 billion pounds in 1945.
2. Consumers in 1946 are expected to possess the biggest peacetime purchasing power they have ever had.
3. The war stimulated greatly increased production of evaporated milk, dry whole milk, and cheese. Can the industry build a bigger domestic consumption of these manufactured products?
4. Both dairy subsidies and price ceilings will be removed sometime in the future, and the industry will face price adjustments.
5. There is need for increased efficiency in dairy operations.

Mr. Anderson reiterated his opinion that the parity base for farm prices and income must be overhauled to bring parity in line with up-to-date production and marketing conditions.

FARM PRICES HIGHER As of November 15, prices received by farmers for all groups of farm products were 105 percent above the 1909-14 average, the Department of Agriculture reports. This compares with 96 percent above the average a year ago, and is higher than at any time since August 1920 except in June and July of this year, when the level was 1 percent more.

The general level of prices paid by farmers for all commodities held steady at 82 percent above the 1910-14 average, 5 points higher than year ago. Prices of most major farm commodities were above parity in mid-November, and will probably stay near present levels for the next few months. They may average moderately lower in 1946.

During the first 10 months of 1945, cash receipts from farm marketings amounted to about 16.6 billion dollars. For the next 3 months, cash receipts are expected to decline less than seasonally from the peak of about 2.3 billion dollars reached in October.

1946 FARM GOALS
RECOMMENDED TO STATES Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson has recommended to States 1946 farm production goals which call for a total acreage of over 356 million acres. This is about 5½ million acres more than indicated plantings for 1945, but somewhat below the 1945 goals.

Final goals are expected to be announced around the first of the year, after recommendations are received from States.

In forwarding the goals for consideration at State meetings of USDA councils and agricultural leaders, the Secretary called attention to the continuing need for American food, both at home and abroad. Pointing out the desirability of helping agriculture convert to a peacetime basis, the Secretary said:

"The 1946 goals indicate a pattern of production which provides continued high output of those commodities for which wartime demand is continuing and shifts toward peacetime levels for others. Recognition is given to the need for restoring a better balance between soil-depleting and soil-conserving crops."

The highest percentage increase suggested in 1946 goal acreages is for sugar beets — 31 percent over last year's. Goals for feed grains are all at or slightly above 1945 indications. An adjustment downward in acreage planted to soybeans recognizes the need of shifting toward a better crop rotation and the prospects of additional supplies from world sources by 1947 when a large part of the 1946 domestic crop will be crushed.

Production of 120.5 million pounds of milk is the same as the 1945 goal, but slightly less than the all-time record of 123 billion pounds expected in 1945.

Egg production next year is suggested at 85 percent of 1945 production, because of reduced military and lend-lease requirements. The goal for chickens raised in 1946 is 83 percent of the number raised in 1945 and would provide for maintenance of flock sizes at the end of 1946 at the same level as recommended for January 1, 1946.

Following is a table of suggested 1946 goals for key farm commodities:

Livestock and Livestock Products	:	:	: Numbers and Quantity		
			: 1946	1945	1937-41
			: Suggested	Indicated	Average
Livestock Products	: Units	: Goal			
Milk Production on Farms	(mil.) Lbs.	120,500	123,000 *	107,903	
Hens and Pullets on Farms Jan. 1.	:(thou)Head:	408,063	469,161	376,577	
Egg Production on Farms	:(mil.) Doz:	3,910	4,577	3,252	
<hr/>					
Commodity	(Planted Acreage)				
Potatoes, All	000	2,780	2,916	2,913	
Commercial Early		(308.3)	(358.9)	(331.1)	
Soybeans for Beans *		9,500	10,596	4,121	
Dry Beans		2,000	1,976	1,977	

* Estimated

LIVESTOCK SUBSIDIES
REPORTED FOR OCT.

Payments made in October under the Sheep and Lamb, and Beef Production Programs are reported as follows for the Northeast Region.

Sheep and Lamb Production Program:

<u>State</u>	<u>No. of Head</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>No. of Head</u>	<u>Payments</u>
Maine	432	\$ 516.99	N.Y.	6092	\$7,474.09
Vt.	117	135.48	N.J.	489	562.20
Mass.	20	22.04	Penna.	3947	5,303.93

New York Counties which made payments amounting to \$1,000 or more were Livingston, Ontario and Yates -- \$1300.65, \$2149.26, and \$1370.17, respectively. Tioga County in Pennsylvania paid out \$2211.07.

Beef Production Program:

<u>State</u>	<u>No. of Head</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Payments</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>No. of Head</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Payments</u>
Mass.	7	64	\$ 32.00	N.J.	16	153	\$ 76.50
N.Y.	22	201	100.50	Penna.	1738	19127	9653.50

MORE CONSERVATION
NEEDED - ANDERSON

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson says that much more work is needed to conserve the soil, water, and forest resources of the Nation.

"We made a good start before the war but in view of the war need for food we had to consider the soil as expendable, and farmers had to use their land in dangerous ways," he pointed out in a recent speech at Philadelphia.

"Now we have to catch up with the ground we have lost and get conservation going on a scale that is commensurate with the damage being done . . . So far we must admit that our efforts have been too little and too late."

The Secretary declared that complete and full-scale conservation of our natural farming resources must be a fundamental goal in building a better American agriculture.

PLAN PROPOSED TO BETTER
PROTEIN DISTRIBUTION

Voluntary control of the amount of protein going into feeds is the core of a plan presented to livestock and poultry feed mixers. Purpose of the plan is to improve the distribution of limited supplies. With protein short, there has been a scramble for limited amounts which has resulted in some feeders getting more than their share and some less.

At meetings of livestock and poultry feed mixers, held in Chicago and Des Moines, two proposals from the Department of Agriculture were made:

1. Feed mixers would voluntarily limit their use of protein for Dec., Jan., and Feb. to the same amount they used in these 3 months last year;
2. Feed mixers, on a voluntary basis, would not increase their tonnage of poultry feed above that made in the same months a year ago.

Such action would assure a more equitable distribution of limited supplies of protein, as well as check the diversion of protein from dairy to poultry feed.

SULLIVAN COUNTY, N.H. The Sullivan County Agricultural Conservation Association claims the 1945 record for attendance at community elections meetings, according to a report by Earl P. Robinson, New Hampshire State Executive Assistant.

Three hundred and fifty-eight, of whom one hundred and sixty were voters, attended the farm meetings held recently in the county. The smallest attendance was 49 and the largest 118. Twenty-seven and three tenths percent of those enrolled voted in the election of committeemen.

It was thorough and enthusiastic work of committeemen, both county and community, that accounts for the outstanding success of these meetings. Programs were arranged and carried out by community committeemen. An attendance contest among the communities resulted in the South East community winning a "feed" to be given later by the three losing communities. South East had 118 attending their meeting -- 38 were voters. Telephone calls and personal contacts were used with excellent results in getting attendance.

An enthusiastic training school for 1946 enrollment, held November 20, was one of the fruits of these outstandingly successful elections and according to County Committee Chairman Ronald Lyon they expect the presentation of the 1946 program and enrollment of farmers to be done more easily and better than usual as a result of the community election meeting.

(Note: If any county had out more than 27.3% of their voters, please report it to "Agriculture in Action." Otherwise, Sullivan County holds the 1945 record.)

ESTIMATED REPORT ON VICTORY BOND DRIVE Present estimates indicate that the field offices of the Field Service Branch went over their goal in the Victory Bond Drive 71% while the Washington Regional office exceeded their goal by 57%.

The State figures follow:

<u>State</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Payroll Ded. & Pledges</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Maine	\$1185.00	\$ 1390.75	117%
New Hampshire	703.00	1112.55	158
Vermont	981.00	1252.60	128
Massachusetts	771.00	1653.16	214
Rhode Island	520.00	459.40	88
Connecticut	874.00	1470.02	168
New York	3061.00	4822.91	157
New Jersey	823.00	(No report)	
Pennsylvania	3640.00	9258.60	254
Total	\$12,558.00	\$21,430.99	171
Washington	\$ 2,866.00	\$4,498.35	157

* * *

---Secretary of Agriculture Anderson has proclaimed marketing quotas on burley and flue-cured tobacco for the 1946-47 marketing year. At the same time, he said there would be no quotas for the 1946-47 marketing year on cigar leaf tobaccos, Maryland, or Virginia sun-cured.

ACP SOIL-BUILDING
PAYMENTS SUMMARIZED

The 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program Statistical Summary compares the estimated gross payments, excluding naval stores, for soil and range building practices by

States as follows:

State - Region	1936	1937	1938	1939
	(\$1,000)			
Maine	154	483	336	599
New Hampshire	67	195	170	332
Vermont	201	447	506	825
Massachusetts	68	313	266	434
Rhode Island	6	27	24	37
Connecticut	79	236	182	269
New York	1,310	3,817	2,653	3,180
New Jersey	152	918	681	558
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>1,036</u>	<u>2,786</u>	<u>2,635</u>	<u>3,117</u>
Northeast	3,073	9,222	7,453	9,351
No. Central	22,635	27,386	19,041	31,132
E. Central	7,602	10,868	18,653	18,151
Southern	15,937	19,343	29,784	33,419
Western	9,648	21,609	16,880	22,098
<u>Insular</u>	<u>1,371</u>	<u>2,003</u>	<u>1,111</u>	<u>1,288</u>
Total	60,266	90,431	92,922	115,439

State - Region	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
	(\$1,000)				
Maine	539	626	590	737	1,028
New Hampshire	355	334	407	311	392
Vermont	819	980	993	985	1,309
Massachusetts	423	456	514	586	755
Rhode Island	44	54	57	60	89
Connecticut	286	318	323	378	536
New York	3,581	4,139	4,918	5,098	6,079
New Jersey	522	578	730	1,030	1,432
<u>Pennsylvania</u>	<u>3,415</u>	<u>3,582</u>	<u>4,068</u>	<u>5,171</u>	<u>6,478</u>
Northeast	9,984	11,067	12,600	14,356	18,098
No. Central	30,262	34,084	59,613	78,163	95,484
E. Central	19,419	21,698	22,144	35,905	34,088
Southern	31,915	31,353	38,351	46,998	89,441
Western	22,358	23,056	33,216	37,715	55,272
<u>Insular</u>	<u>892</u>	<u>962</u>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>995</u>	<u>634</u>
Total	114,830	122,220	167,117	214,132	293,017

FRANCE TO RECEIVE
U.S. POTATOES

France will receive some of the big U. S. late-potato crop, Department of Agriculture officials say. Negotiations were completed last week. The potatoes will probably come from the Dakotas and Red River Valley areas in this country. The Government will buy from farmers, and all purchases will be made at support prices.

* * *

---The quantity of liquid egg produced during October was the smallest since October 1940, BAE reports. Production was estimated at 9,282,000 lbs., compared with 70,574,000 lbs. produced in October last year.

FARM MACHINERY PRODUCTION COMPARED Farm machinery production decreased \$17,707,697 in the third quarter of 1945 from the corresponding 1944 total of \$163,551,380 because of peacetime transition difficulties, the Civilian Production Administration reported last month. However, production is expected to start moving up moderately.

Lack of materials, particularly steel sheets and castings, was the biggest stumbling block to increased production as shown by 300 reporting companies, according to the Civilian Production Administration's Farm Machinery and Equipment Division. Manpower problems also were listed as brakes on production.

Repair parts showed the greatest reduction of the 22 classifications on farm machinery reported, dropping to \$43,142,352 in dollar volume during the third quarter from \$50,319,580 in the third quarter 1944 period. Tractors contributed the second largest production decline.

Following is the third-quarter 1945 production total compared with the corresponding 1944 period for the more important machines, in dollar value, based on reports of 300 manufacturers.

Groups	3rd Quarter 1944	3rd Quarter 1945
Planting, Seeding and Fertilizing	\$ 3,772,658	\$ 2,730,075
Plows and Listers	4,168,059	3,896,343
Harrows, Rollers, Pulv. S. Ctrs.	2,401,227	2,536,536
Cultivators and Weeders	3,703,226	2,661,967
Sprayers, Dusters, Orchard Heaters	1,762,799	2,328,690
Harvesting Machinery	15,094,911	13,895,190
Haying Machinery	7,537,026	4,259,452
Farm Elevators and Blowers	1,002,720	1,022,320
Tractors (Wheel Type)	41,143,625	34,369,410
Garden Tractors	227,750	348,625
Dairy Farm Machinery and Equipment	3,975,619	4,211,298
Barn and Barnyard Equipment	1,846,333	1,678,488
Farm Poultry Equipment	2,560,990	2,099,638
Repairs	50,319,580	43,142,352

USDA REDUCES SELLING PRICE OF DOMESTIC WOOL The stocks of domestic wool which have been piling up for the past few years are now a smaller threat to the wool market. This possibility has been largely removed by the Department of Agriculture's reducing the selling price of its stocks of the 1943, 1944, and 1945 clips.

Wool handlers have been authorized to sell Government holdings of either shorn or pulled wool at an average of 7 cents a pound (grease basis) under the previous schedule. With this reduction in selling price, domestic wool can compete favorably on the market with foreign wool.

Sales will be made only to processors and semi-processors and the amended schedule applies only to the selling price. Handlers will continue to purchase wool from producers, pools and secondary handlers under the 1945 agreement on the same basis as in the past.

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Region, Field Service Br.
Production and Marketing Adm., USDA
December 6, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

The tentative goals for farm production in 1946 were announced last week. They are tentative in the sense that the responses from the States as to State goals will be taken into consideration before the final goals are announced in January.

As a whole, the production suggested in the tentative goals is not very different from that sought and obtained this year.

The goal for milk, for instance, is the same as this year. Dairymen produced a couple of billion pounds of milk beyond the goal this year, with the help of exceptionally good pastures. Admittedly, it is likely to be hard to reach the goal next year, since the number of cows is down a little and as a good a year for pastures is hardly to be expected.

One of the biggest changes called for is in poultry. Here, a reduction of 15 percent in the number of eggs and of 17 percent in the number of chickens raised below this year's production is asked. The cut is the result of the fact that military demands will be down, and it is expected that increased meat supplies will reduce civilian consumption of poultry products in this country from the extremely high levels of this year.

Another consideration in suggesting a reduction is the fact that feed supplies are pretty tight. We have expanded feed production in this country greatly during the war, but the increase in feed consuming animals has tended to outrun even that expansion.

The goals for the feed grains for next year are raised even above this year's acreages, but the possibilities of increase here are limited. We are using about all the land that can be used with safety. Looking to the long future, the major possibilities for expanding our feed production are by increasing yields rather than acreages.

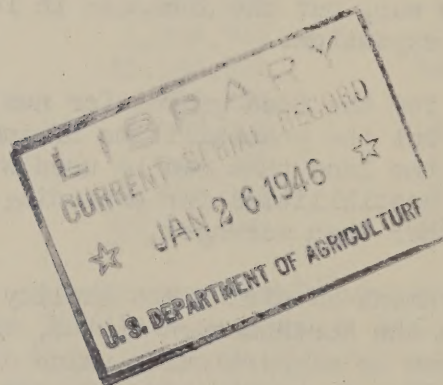
The improvement in yields and quality in pasture and hay that is now going on rapidly in the Northeastern States, as well as in many other parts of the country, can be of particular value in helping the country meet expanding needs for livestock products. We are, I believe, going to find that as the quality of our forages gets better, the quantity of grain that will be needed for milk production will go down. Even the quantity needed for poultry is likely to drop, although to a much less degree, as we provide more and better range.

The National goal for potato acreage is reduced 5 percent from this year's acreage. We raised around 50 million bushels, or about 13 percent, more potatoes than we need for use in this country this year. Fortunately, we are now finding foreign countries that can use considerable quantities to good advantage. We can't safely count on this year's big yield, nor are we likely to have any substantial foreign outlets next year; so, as a sort of compromise, the 5 percent reduction is called for.

Some of the biggest changes in goals are in crops that are not raised in the Northeast. Thirty-one percent more acres of sugar beets, for instance, is suggested. We all understand the "why" of that. On the "down" side, there are substantial reductions in some of the oil crops -- particularly soybeans and peanuts.

There should be some increase in the importation of copra, which provides a good deal of our oil normally, by a year from now. Another factor in the decision to suggest reduced acreages is that both soybeans and peanuts are particularly bad causes of soil erosion on hilly lands. For the long time good of our soils, it is desired to get soybeans and peanuts off some of the hills onto which they were forced by the stress of war-time needs.

In total, the acres of crops that are suggested is slightly bigger than that planted in 1945. If the requests are met and if nature smiles, 1946 should be another year of big production on the farm front.



(Agriculture in Action -- Issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen; State Offices of PMA; Farmer Fieldmen; County Offices in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Hampshire; County Committeemen in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.)

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Cap 2
United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

Dec. 12, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

Dear Committeemen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

ANDERSON BELIEVES
PRESENT PARITY UNFAIR

A parity formula based on a historical period of years is unfair both to farmers and to consumers alike, in the opinion of Secretary of

Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The Secretary repeated his suggestion of November 13 that the present method of figuring parity prices be changed to a more up-to-date formula. Present parity for most farm products is based on relationships prevailing during the years 1909-14.

A rigid, backward-looking formula for calculating parity prices results in some prices being too high and some too low, the Secretary pointed out in a recent talk.

"Most serious of all, such uneven bases for prices of specific commodities generate regional pressures and tend to split agriculture's ranks; they divide farmers into special interest groups when all of us should be working together for the welfare of agriculture and the Nation as a whole," he added.

ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIES
TO SLAUGHTERERS

The Office of Economic Stabilization has authorized the payment of \$16,000,000 additional subsidies this year to certain livestock slaughterers. The payments

are to fulfill Government promises to maintain "fair" levels of income for meat packers under the price control program.

Two types of extra payment will be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: (a) 20 cents per cwt. on sheep and lambs and 8 cents on cattle and calves slaughtered between July 1 and October 31 this year. This is in accordance with an amendment to the Price Control Act which allows processors to receive a reasonable profit on cattle, calves, sheep, lambs, and hogs. This payment will total about \$6,000,000; (b) 7 cents per cwt. on cattle and calves, 15 cents on hogs, and 10 cents on sheep and lambs slaughtered between April 1 and Oct. 31. This is to keep a commitment given earlier this year that packing revenues during each period of the year will exceed production costs, and that earnings for the whole year will equal earnings of a fair prewar period. This payment will total about \$10,000,000. In general, this subsidy will be paid to packers whose profits were less than one percent.

POULTRY AND EGGS FACE
MARKETING TROUBLES

Sharply reduced military needs -- increased competition from red meats -- these two facts are pointed squarely at the pocketbooks of poultry

producers in making their 1946 production plans.

In recognition of the changing market situation, the Department of Agriculture is recommending sharp cuts in the production of eggs, chickens, and turkeys. The 1946 national goals now being considered by State committees call for 15 percent less eggs, 17 percent fewer chickens on farms, and 10 percent fewer turkeys in 1946 than in 1945.

One reason for these adjustments is that supplies for our armed forces have more than caught up with the demands which during the war often went unmet. Right now, storage plants and markets are full of poultry produced in anticipation of military demands.

In addition, the recent increases in supplies of beef and pork for civilian eating is expected to lessen the record wartime consumption of eggs.

Unless farmers reduce their laying flocks, a serious price situation for eggs is in prospect. On the other hand, panic selling of poultry would jam markets and slash prices. Therefore, the Department of Agriculture makes these recommendations to poultry and egg producers:

1. Spread your poultry marketings to avoid overtaxing transportation and processing facilities.
2. Make certain, before you ship, that processing plants are not already overcrowded and are able to handle your poultry.
3. Market finished, mature poultry and the older hens culled from your laying flocks.
4. Stretch protein feed supplies -- and the marketing season -- by using more grain feed where it is available.
5. Consider future markets for poultry products when you buy chicks for flock replacement.
6. Plan on a 1946 laying flock made up of not less than 75 percent pullets.
7. Eat or preserve by home canning as much poultry meat as possible.
8. Make use of your cold storage or home freezer lockers to store poultry to keep it fresh and ready to cook.

Added to other difficulties, the present protein feed situation is expected to continue pinched for several months. Protein feed stocks in some areas of heavy feeding are now running low.

1945 ACP PAYMENTS
AUTHORIZED

State Committees have been authorized to forward farmers' 1945 ACP applications for payment to the General Accounting Office. Latest State estimates on the number of applications are: Conn., 2300; Maine, 3800; Mass., 6471; New Hampshire, 1300; New Jersey, 10,000; New York, 27,000; Pennsylvania, 44,905; Rhode Island, 330; Vermont, 1775; total, 98,381.

Farmers' 1945 Reports of Performance must be filed with the county committees by February 15 to be eligible for payment.

1946 POTATO SUPPORT PROGRAM HAS 2 CHANGES

The price support program for the 1946 crop of Irish potatoes will differ from previous support programs in two major details according to the

Department's press release: (1) There will be no advance announcement of support prices for grades below U. S. No. 1; (2) The announced support prices are base prices, effective at a stage of distribution described as "in bulk, loaded on truck at farmer's gate."

The Department of Agriculture will support prices of lower grade potatoes, exclusive of culls, at such times, in such areas, by such means, and at such prices as will be necessary to carry out the Department's support obligations. Price support operations and the base prices are designed to return growers not less than 90 percent of parity, the press release stated.

While support prices were formerly at the F.O.B. level, the actual price to be received by the grower will be adjusted for the value of the marketing services actually performed. Before the support operations are begun, specific allowances for marketing services will be announced.

The early and intermediate crop will be supported by direct purchases, and if necessary, by diversion to trade channels, food, industrial and export outlets. Late potatoes will be supported by loans, supplemented where necessary, by diversion to export, industrial, and feed outlets.

The schedule of basic support prices on 1946-crop late potatoes for States in the Northeast Region is given below in dollars per cwt. U.S. No. 1 quality, bulk loaded at grower's gate.

<u>State and Area</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
Connecticut		1.50	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.80
Maine, Aroostook			1.20	1.25	1.35	1.45
Maine, Other			1.30	1.35	1.45	1.55
Massachusetts		1.50	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.80
New Hampshire			1.60	1.65	1.70	1.80
New Jersey	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.80
New York, L. I.	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.80
New York, Other		1.50	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.75
Pennsylvania		1.50	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.75
Rhode Island		1.50	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.80
Vermont			1.60	1.65	1.70	1.80

Intermediate Potatoes:

New Jersey - \$1.50 per cwt. from beginning of season through Aug. 31, 1946.

HEAVY DISAPPEARANCE OF CORN THIS WINTER

The disappearance of corn during the last quarter of 1945 and the first quarter of 1946 is likely to be one of the heaviest on record for those periods.

There are several reasons: (1) A large part of the 1945 crop in silage or being hogged off; (2) The large quantity of high moisture corn that must be fed to avoid spoilage; (3) A strong demand for export and commercial use; (4) Reduced quantities of wheat and rye available for feeding. The Department of Agriculture also expects a big disappearance of oats and barley during the 1945-46 marketing season which began Oct. 1.

NEW YORK DISCUSSES
PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

"The favorable reaction of farmers and committeemen is really way beyond our expectations," New York State Executive Assistant W. T. Grams said in commenting on a series of county meetings held to explain to committeemen and farmers the objectives of the farm program. "These objectives are being presented at the present time to groups of county and community committeemen at pre-election meetings," Grams indicated, "and seem to work in particularly well at this time because they point up the importance of Triple-A elections and getting the committeemen on the job. The discussion is then continued with farmers at election meetings. The third step is to continue as a more or less permanent job the discussion of objectives and the work that the Triple-A committeemen can do during the year."

This type of meeting, Grams pointed out, lends itself well to group discussion. "It is surprising to see the interest that develops in these discussions about what part Triple-A can play as an agricultural program," he said.

The outline the State office prepared for these discussions is given below. The first and second columns give the National and State objectives. The third column cites present programs in support of the objectives.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

N.Y. STATE OBJECTIVES

PRESENT ACTIVITIES TO
ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES

The preservation and improvement of soil fertility.

1. To maintain and increase soil fertility promoting the improvement of pastures and cover crops, the growing of perennial legumes for higher quality hay and economic nitrogen fixation in the soil.

- Lime practice.
- Superphosphate practice.
- Potash practice.
- Summer green manure.
- Pasture seeding practice.
- Ladino seeding practice.
- Establishing cover crops.

The conservation of soil and water.

2. To conserve soil and water resources by adopting better crop rotation plans and practices, and where needed and feasible, encourage the use of other erosion control measures to prevent further abandonment of good cropland.
3. To promote better rotation and practices in the intensive vegetable areas to maintain and prevent further loss of soil organic matter.

- Constructing diversion ditches.
- Constructing terraces.
- Establishing sod waterways.
- Establishing contour stripcropping.
- Establishing cover crops.
- Drainage practice.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

N.Y. STATE OBJECTIVES

PRESENT ACTIVITIES TO
ACCOMPLISH THESE OBJECTIVES

Stabilize the individual farmer's income; and thereby contribute to the welfare of rural and urban communities.

4. To encourage shifts to the types of agriculture and crops that will give N.Y. farmers full economic advantage of their geographic location, and will better meet the national need for adjustment when necessary.
5. To provide economic stability of farm income.

Price support.
Wheat loans.
Potato loans.
Purchase of surpluses.
Dairy Production payments.
Beef subsidy.
Sheep and lamb subsidy.
Crop price supports by certification or agreements, such as processing vegetables.
Crop insurance.

A stable supply of foods and fiber at fair prices; and orderly marketing.

6. Same as No. 4 above.
7. To assist in obtaining needed production of agricultural commodities required by the armed forces, civilian population, lend lease, and the population of the occupied countries.
8. To assist in the promotion of national health and nutrition by maintaining and improving a properly balanced mineral content in the soil, and encouraging a continued high production of nutritionally important foods.

Adjustment of production up or down according to needs with the assistance of an ever normal granary.
Export subsidies.
Marketing quotas.
Disposal of surplus.

Making best use of our agricultural resources.

9. To encourage better land use and adaptability of types of farming to the various soils and conditions.
10. To cooperate with all farm organizations and agencies.

Reforestation.
Open and tile drainage.
Removal of thorn apple-juniper trees from pastures.
Cooperating with all farm organizations and agencies in planning and getting better land use.

ORDERLY MARKETING OF HOGS
NEEDED TO KEEP PRICES STABLE

A very sensitive hog market has developed recently. After several months of firm prices, at OPA ceilings, farmers now are faced with markets where only moderately heavy runs cause prices to fall away from the ceilings. According to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this indicates that farmers should check their markets before hogs leave the farm.

Following a heavy run the week after Thanksgiving, hog marketings slowed down somewhat and prices climbed back to ceilings in nearly all markets. But increased marketings December 6 caused prices again to fall away from ceilings at Chicago and some other markets.

This marketing situation does not indicate an over-supply of pork or pork products. The market for these products is strong, and supplies are still short of demand. It is more a matter of inadequate labor in packing plants to handle such heavy runs of hogs.

As long as prices are reasonably near the ceiling producers should continue moderate marketings. To keep hogs later on from backing up on farms -- with holdovers and price breaks -- farmers are urged to move as many hogs to market now as can be handled. But any news of a sharp break in prices or of any big number of hogs being held over at his terminal market should warn a farmer to cut down on marketings until the situation clears up.

With a good demand for pork, farmers can keep the hog market stable, with prices near the ceiling, by selling in line with the numbers which can be handled by packers each day. This means that a farmer with hogs ready to market should be in almost daily contact with his trucker, hog buyer, or commission firm. In this way, price breaks can be avoided and the hog crop marketed to the producer's advantage.

CC RATING APPLICATIONS
NOW GO TO WASHINGTON

PR-29, Amended October 25, 1945, is now being amended by the Civilian Production Administration (formerly WPB) to require all WPB-541-A (Revised) applications for CC ratings to be forwarded directly to: Civilian Production Administration, Washington 25, D. C. - Ref. PR-28. This Regulation specifies the conditions under which CC ratings may be issued and includes ratings needed in replacing items which have been destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, or other act of God.

The above action is necessitated by the closing of the Civilian Production Administration field offices. Farmers who seek county office assistance in filing applications for CC ratings, should be informed of the new filing address.

County committees may make recommendations on applications filed by farmers. A brief and concise statement showing the urgency of the situation will be of material assistance to the Civilian Production Administration when processing the applications.

WHO GOT THE 20 BILLION?

The following figures represent cash receipts from farm marketings in 1944.

Commodity	Million Dollars	Percent of Total
Dairy Products	\$2969	15.0
Hogs	2796	14.1
Cattle and Calves	2607	13.2
Poultry Products	2295	11.6
Other Livestock Products	519	2.6
Cotton lint and cottonseed	1490	7.5
Wheat	1070	5.4
Truck Crops	917	4.7
Tobacco	717	3.6
Corn	612	3.1
Potatoes	396	2.0
Oranges	322	1.6
Apples	265	1.4
Other	2815	14.2
Total	19,790 *	100.0

*Does not include Government payments of 800 million dollars, of which 386 million were dairy production payments.

EVER-NORMAL GRANARY PRAISED BY ANDERSON

The Ever-Normal Granary has been praised by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson as "one of the most useful and successful implements ever devised for agriculture and the Nation." In a recent talk, the Secretary said that farmers no longer fear the prospect of moderate surpluses of staple crops.

"We now have the means to handle them: Commodity loans to carry the surpluses over from season to season without depressing the farmer's price, and acreage adjustments to shift the production up and down as indicated," Mr. Anderson said. In peace and war, he added, we need grain in the bin as insurance against crop failure or suddenly increased demand.

CCC WILL NOW ACCEPT LOWER GRADE BULK POTATOES

The Commodity Credit Corporation announces that until further notice, it is in a position to use additional potatoes for diversion into alcohol. In order to keep these outlets available, the CCC will now consider acceptance, from borrowers under the regular loan program, of U.S. No. 2 grade, 1 7/8 inch minimum and U. S. No. 1, size B. These diversions will permit borrowers, with approval of the county AAM committee to sell the better grades into commercial markets for consumers without losing price support for the lower grades. The potatoes accepted by CCC must have been under loan and left over when the better grades were graded out and sold.

In making this program available, the CCC reserves the right to terminate the offer at any time inasmuch as the processing plants cannot be kept open unless there are sufficient supplies for efficient operation. Growers are requested to offer their potatoes promptly in order that shipping schedules may be arranged.

CREIGHTON ADDRESSES N.H. POULTRYMEN Hobart Creighton, Head of the Poultry Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, told New Hampshire poultry breeders at their annual meeting in Manchester, N.H. that "it may cost the Government \$250,000,000 next spring for the purchase of surplus eggs," according to an article appearing in the Manchester, N.H. "Union" of December 5. He explained the Government plans to buy surplus eggs in the heavy producing centers of the Nation where they can be bought as dry or frozen eggs but that the Government will buy shell eggs also in the fresh eggs centers like New England, provided there is distress there after the midwest and other surpluses have been removed. He further stated that the "Government's price support plan will be ready in ample time for application at first signs of any appreciable surpluses of eggs in the new year."

SUMMARY OF 1944 ACP PARTICIPATION AND PAYMENTS The following data are taken from the 1944 Agricultural Conservation Program Statistical Summary and show the participation in the program and estimated gross payments by States and Regions.

State - Region	Application Farms	Cropland on Appl. Farms (000 Acres)	Total Cropland (000 Acres)	% Cropland Covered
Maine	12,716	804	1307	61.5
New Hampshire	6,235	252	400	63.1
Vermont	14,395	934	1026	91.0
Massachusetts	10,038	402	577	69.2
Rhode Island	1,012	38	56	67.5
Connecticut	5,372	234	348	67.2
New York	74,600	5495	7916	69.4
New Jersey	11,813	858	968	88.6
Pennsylvania	93,800	5623	7212	78.0
Northeast Region	229,981	14,640	19,810	73.9
North Central	1,334,314	139,725	139,725	76.4
East Central	586,952	31,017	40,172	77.2
Southern	807,468	75,541	109,150	69.2
Western	329,198	76,760	108,093	71.0
Insular	61,618	604	1,359	36.9
Total	3,349,531	338,287	461,697	73.3

State - Region	Number of Payees	Estimated Gross Payments	Ay. Payment
Maine	12,716	\$ 1,028,000	\$80.84
New Hampshire	6,243	392,000	62.83
Vermont	14,395	1,309,000	90.92
Massachusetts	10,042	755,000	75.19
Rhode Island	1,012	89,000	87.61
Connecticut	5,372	536,000	99.70
New York	76,123	6,079,000	79.86
New Jersey	12,128	1,432,000	118.13
Pennsylvania	100,360	6,478,000	64.55
Northeast Region	238,391	18,098,000	75.92
North Central	1,599,122	95,484,000	59.71
East Central	633,200	34,088,000	53.83
Southern	918,827	90,291,000	98.27
Western	378,394	55,272,000	146.07
Insular	80,950	634,000	7.83
Total	3,848,884	\$ 293,867,000	\$ 76.35

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Region, Field Service Br.
Production and Marketing Adm., USDA
December 13, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

A Critical Time for Farm Income

I think all agriculture should understand that these are critical days. Slowly, perhaps, but surely over the next year, we shall set our course in the direction we are going.

The choice will be between two levels of living on the farm. One, a level that, on the average, has never before been attained by the farm people of any country. It will be a level that reflects adequately the country's rising ability to produce enough so that all can live well. It will be a level that balances well with the way others in the country can live.

Such a level of living can come to agriculture only if farmers' incomes are in balance with the incomes of others in the population. Now the average farmer's income is about one-half the average income of the rest of the people of the country.

Such an income can be attained in the near future only if the farmers' prices are maintained in general close to existing levels. Costs are not going down. There are not going to be any miracles of reorganization of our farms into large, perfectly mechanized units with the elimination of one-half to two-thirds of the farmers. Not in the immediate -- or near -- future, at any rate.

If price policies were to be based on the assumption that such farming revolutions were going to take place, they would condemn great numbers of farm people to poverty for the next decade at least.

Nor would such prices assure or hasten the change. As a matter of fact, farming makes progress better and faster when it is prosperous -- when it can buy machines and materials -- than when it is shackled by penury.

I have already indicated what the second level may be -- one that represents a downward turn when the rest of the country is going upward, or at least struggling to go upward.

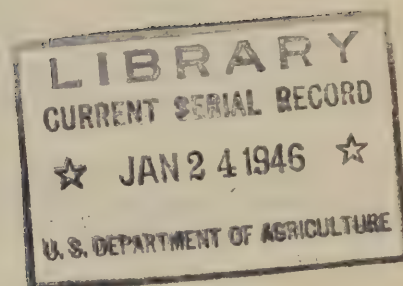
For a sinking agriculture cannot fail to exercise a powerful pull to drag down the rest of our economy with it.

There is that much of fundamental justice in the world. We cannot prosper in this new day with a part desperately poor and the others inordinately rich. Industry cannot thrive fully with agriculture crippled by unequal prices. Jobs cannot be plentiful or wages good if farmers cannot buy freely the products of industry and labor.

Postwar policies for agriculture will take definite shape over the next few months. If they lead to gradually dropping prices, while costs rise, the

Radio Transcription - 2

prospect for farming and the country is murky and dreary. If we develop policies to fight with determination for maintaining farm prices at fair levels, they can combine with the fight for full employment at good wages, the fight for opportunity for small business and the fight for expanding world trade based on expanding prosperity abroad to give hope to all in the holiday season we are entering -- hope not just for crass material prosperity, but for a kinder, friendlier, juster world, where we each find our good in our neighbor's well-being.



(Agriculture in Action -- Issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen; State Offices of FSB; Farmer Fieldmen; County Offices in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Hampshire; County Committeemen in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.)

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United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Region
Washington 25, D. C.

Dec. 19, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

Dear Committeemen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

~~MANCHESTER CALLS FOR~~ We are asking each State committee to formulate a
~~LIME PILE CLEAN-UP~~ specific plan of action to secure the application
of all unused conservation material," said A. W.
Manchester last week in a memo to States outlining the following four principles which should apply to all programs.

- (1) That it is the responsibility and obligation of all committeemen and employees to see that conservation materials are applied during the program year in which they are furnished.
- (2) That beginning with the 1946 program there will be no extension, beyond the end of the program year, of the time limit for applying these materials.
- (3) That orders be taken and deliveries completed in sufficient time to allow the application of the material during the program year.
- (4) That the farmer will be held responsible for failing to apply material furnished to him, if that failure was not due to factors beyond his control.

Revised instructions regarding transfer of unused materials were also issued last week to aid the county and community committeemen in obtaining proper use of any material which, for a variety of reasons, was not or cannot be utilized on the farms to which it was delivered in 1945 or under previous programs.

~~BEef SET-ASIDES~~ Because the Government could not obtain enough Good and
~~BACK AGAIN~~ Choice grades of beef in the open market to meet military requirements, the set-aside on these grades has been reinstated. Federally-inspected slaughterers in all States are now required to put aside 30 percent of the Choice and Good grades of steer and heifer beef and 30 percent of the Good grade of cow beef.

* * *

---About 7 percent more cattle and 25 percent fewer lambs on feed than a year ago is indicated by a recent check on feeding operations.

UNRRA FUNDS MEAN Of the \$550 million recently appropriated by Congress for
HOPE FOR MILLIONS the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration,
all but \$30 million is expected to be spent during December,
1945. The \$550 million completed the United States' first contribution of
\$3,350 million to the relief agency. Operating funds of UNRRA are contributed
by member nations which were not invaded by the enemy.

The \$750 million appropriated a few days later is a down payment on a second
contribution asked of all the United Nations. This sum should permit an unin-
terrupted flow of relief supplies to war-stricken countries during January,
February, and part of March.

The \$750 million will help provide food and medicines, raw cotton, and other
producer goods to war-ravaged countries, as well as help them prepare for
spring planting. UNRRA's work is indispensable for staving off disease and
hunger which face millions in large sections of the world.

BRITISH LOAN Expressing pleasure that agreement had been reached
PROMISES FARM BENEFITS on terms of a proposed British loan arrangement,
Secretary of Agriculture Anderson points out that the
agreement comes at an opportune time for American agriculture.

"The proposed loan," the Secretary said, "would provide one more means of
moving to Europe food and fiber needed there. . . This would, of course, provide
broader foreign markets for American farm products and direct benefits to
American farmers. . .

"Furthermore, within the period of six years during which Great Britain could
use this credit, supplies of some farm products in this country might greatly
exceed requirements . . . British purchases in the past have always provided
farmers of the United States with their largest single foreign market."

ANOTHER WAR The first sale of surplus Government-owned farm land has
VETERAN RETURNS returned 5,257 acres in Illinois to agricultural production,
the Surplus Property Administration has announced. The
land had been acquired by the Government as the sites for two ordnance plants,
a radar school, and a subsistence homestead project.

Sold by the Farm Credit Administration of the Department of Agriculture, the
disposal agency for such property, the land brought 86 percent of the
acquisition cost. Approximately 40 farms, comprising some of the best farm
land in the State, were involved in the sale.

In the sale, the majority of farmer owners exercised their rights under the
Surplus Property Act, which directs that real property be offered to former
owners, if Federal, State, and local governments fail to exercise their
priorities. Arrangements are being made to turn the land over to the pur-
chasers in time for spring planting.

* * *

Maine and Pennsylvania are the first Northeast States to certify applica-
tions for payment under the 1945 Agricultural Conservation Program. Payments
to producers were approved in Maine in the amount of \$9,549.28 and in Penn-
sylvania, \$1,862.02 through December 7, 1945.

OUR 19 MILLION DOLLAR
COUNTY COMMITTEE

Way "down" near the Canadian border a long, long, railroad ride north from Bangor, Maine, you will find an inconspicuous frame building housing a \$19,000,000 business. It's in Presque Isle -- the business is potato loans -- and you won't hear much of anything discussed but potatoes -- hardly even the atomic bomb. And unless you've been there before you won't understand what you hear very well either because every other word is "barrels."

Aroostook County has three ACP offices (others at Houlton and Ft. Kent) because it covers a lot of territory. Once, some people from Texas found that cut the hard way -- they bet good money they had a bigger county. Result - Aroostook was that much richer. But most of the county AAA business is done in Presque Isle. That's headquarters.

To get back to the \$19,000,000 -- that is the size of Aroostook's potato loan program. Leo Daigle, county chairman, and members of the county ACP committee plan the work and the organization, and set the policies. They meet once or twice a week to check on progress and keep things rolling. That committee would be hard to beat. They're all experts in the production and marketing of Maine's vast acreage of potatoes, and Aroostook potatoes in particular.

To get some idea of what a county committee can do, here is how they managed their \$19,000,000 potato loan program.

To get ready:

Hired and trained 65 inspectors.

Set up six inspection districts with a loan supervisor in charge of each.

Hired 20 temporary office employees in addition to their regular force of 10, for computing, typing, correspondence, records, reports, and files.

Obtained equipment and additional office space.

What they have done as of December 8, 1945:

Accepted 3040 loan applications covering 14,867,127 hundredweight of potatoes.

Collected \$72,165.00 in preliminary service fees, plus \$97,537.00 from lending agency service fees. Final total may reach \$300,000.

About 11 million dollars disbursed on 1772 completed loans to date.

Total expected, \$19,000,000.

Borrowers repaid \$892,215.67 to December 8.

Meanwhile they organized the shipment on short notice of 1500 cars of potatoes to port for export to Belgium, and helped with export permits for approximately 2000 cars for shipment to Canada.

(continued on page 4)

(continued from page 3)

Who's Who:

Carvell Foster, farmer fieldman, is designated to manage the potato programs. In order to carry out this tremendous job Carvell relies on:

Elsie Niles, association treasurer. Elsie is reported to be a human dynamo. In addition to her regular duties as treasurer carrying the responsibility of a large and active association account, she knows and supervises the details of all office work required for all programs.

Jim Bernard, County Assistant in Conservation. He is in charge of the 65 loan inspectors. Also looks after deliveries and trouble cases.

Dot Niles, the receptionist. Dot has an office by herself but she is not the only person in it. There are about a dozen chairs in her office usually occupied by farmers waiting to see Dot. Dot handles her callers graciously and speedily. The farmer either has called to make an application for a loan or he has been notified that his loan documents are complete and has come in to sign them. Of course Dot has excellent support from the employees in the other offices. The applications, work sheets, loan documents, etc. wind up in accessible file cabinets, so Dot doesn't have to waste her time or the farmer's time finding his papers and completing the business.

Launa Bell. She had to move across the street to temporary quarters for her computing section. When Launa sends the work sheets back the loan values and service fees have been determined and the typing section takes over to prepare the loan documents.

Sounds easy, doesn't it?

POTATO LOAN REPORTS Telegraphic potato loan reports were listed as follows on the regular loan program through the week ending December 8, 1945:

<u>State</u>	<u>Cwt. Offered for Loan</u>	<u>Cwt. Loans Completed</u>	<u>Cwt. Remaining ^{1/}</u>
Maine	14,844,195	8,768,830	8,166,222
New Hampshire	60,488	28,224	28,224
Vermont	17,300	-	-
Massachusetts	108,437	41,773	41,773
Rhode Island	128,016	27,362	27,362
Connecticut	161,194	24,120	24,120
New York	313,214	69,176	69,176
New Jersey	9,484	9,484	9,484
Pennsylvania	234,216	123,095	123,095
Northeast Region	15,876,544	9,092,064	8,489,456
U.S. Total	32,536,361	17,934,707	17,270,614

^{1/} "Cwt Remaining" is amount remaining under loan after deduction for redemption and delivery.

GOALS FOR 1946 LIMING MATERIALS PROGRAM

At a Regional Conference in New York City on September 18, 1945, representatives from each State in the Region adopted an order and delivery schedule for the 1946 liming materials program.

The following conforms in general with the schedule adopted at the Regional Conference in that all orders are to be in State or Ithaca offices before July 1 and requires that a minimum percentage be received in these offices each month between now and then. There is, of course, no reason why counties cannot send orders in faster. The faster the better.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Orders Tonnage</u>	<u>Orders Percent</u>	<u>Deliveries Tonnage</u>	<u>Deliveries Percent</u>
December	200,000	10	40,000	2
January	300,000	15	180,000	9
February	300,000	15	180,000	9
March	300,000	15	160,000	8
April	300,000	15	160,000	8
May	300,000	15	200,000	10
June	300,000	15	220,000	11
July			220,000	11
August			240,000	12
September			200,000	10
October			200,000	10
Total	2,000,000	100	2,000,000	100

BAE RESPONSIBILITIES CHANGED

Program planning will be a function of the Office of the Secretary instead of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, according to a recent order issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. A Department-wide committee, with the Secretary of Agriculture as chairman, will give agency heads a direct voice in the planning of over-all agricultural programs and policies.

The action continues BAE responsibility for all agricultural statistics and economic research, as well as for general supervision and coordination of such work throughout the Department. BAE's public study and discussion work is transferred to the Extension Service.

"A JEEP IN TIME ... SAVES"

Jeeps may become necessary equipment for modern farms if the affection GI's developed for them during the war is a determining factor. So, to meet the demand, the Surplus Property Administration has announced that veterans will have a chance to buy jeeps during a special 14-day sale.

Veterans certified by Smaller War Plants Corporation as needing jeeps for farm, professional, business or trade use may buy them. Certified orders for more than 5,000 surplus jeeps have been placed in the sale "for veterans only."

* * *

Progress reports from Northeast States on the 1946 Agricultural Conservation Program show enrollments as follows: Conn., 12; Me., 245; Mass., 1240; N.H., 541; N.J., 328; N.Y., 1415; Penna., 727; R.I., none; Vt., no report. The report covers the period ending November 30, 1945.

ANDERSON OUTLINES TWO CHOICES FOR BALANCED ECONOMY

"We actually have only two main choices: One is a highly defensive, 'frozen' economy, the kind that seeks unduly high prices per unit at the expense of output, efficiency and jobs. . . For example, from 1929 to 1932, the years leading into the Great Depression, steel prices declined hardly at all, but output was cut by more than four-fifths. Aluminum prices slumped less than five percent, but production was slashed by forty percent. Automobile prices fell only a little over ten percent, but assembly lines were throttled down by seventy-five percent.

"How did farmers get along? You remember painfully well. Farmers kept producing full blast, operating in free markets, and saw the prices of their products sink right to the bottom. . . Consumers needed that food as much as before. But they couldn't buy as much as they needed, no matter how cheap it was. For millions of consumers had no jobs. So great surpluses accumulated.

"There is the lesson of a defensive, lop-sided, restricted economy. It's a simple one. We can all remember it: Industrial prices stayed up -- production went downhill. Farm production stayed up -- farm prices went downhill. Unemployment went up -- consumption of all goods went down. . . Today we have another, a far better choice. We don't have to drift aimlessly down the road to scarcity. We can, if we get together, bring all parts of our national production machinery into an aggressive, well-balanced program of production, employment, and consumption. We can maintain a full-scale output of farm products alongside a full-scale output of industrial goods." -- Secretary Anderson

SHEEP AND LAMB PROGRAM PAYMENTS

The following represents the report of payments made to sheep and lamb producers in the Northeast Region during the month of November:

State	Head Sheep & Lambs Sold	Pounds Sold	Net Payment
Me.	2260	176,294	\$2,810.14
N.H.	57	4,903	68.73
Vt.	262	21,698	356.29
Mass.	17	1,400	17.80
N.Y.	22,018	1,843,246	27,263.82
Penna.	13,144	1,196,669	16,164.58
Northeast	37,758	3,244,210	\$46,681.36

AAA "GO-GETTERS"

The following editorial appeared in the "Keene Evening Sentinel" Keene, New Hampshire, under the heading,

"Group of Go-Getters."

"When one reads the names of farmers in six Cheshire County communities selected to comprise a committee to conduct the operations of the Agricultural Conservation Program in this area during 1946 it is apparent that a personnel has been named which knows how to accomplish things, men who do things, instead of telling what should be done."

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Region, Field Service Br.
Production & Marketing Adm., USDA
December 20, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

SOME FOOD FOR EXPORT

A few weeks ago I said that if next year's crop goals, when they are announced, are large, it will in my opinion mean that we are planning to be able to help feed some of the hungry people in the world outside this country.

Well, the goals have been announced. And they are large.

The total crop acres are five million more than were planted this year.

So, that means that it is suggested to the farmers of the country that we raise just about all the food we can, except a few foods that aren't well adapted to foreign shipment -- potatoes and eggs, for instance.

There is, I think, a growing realization in this country that foreign trade is going to be pretty important to our future.

At first glance, that hardly seems to be true. Foreign trade makes up only 10 percent -- or perhaps less -- of our total trade. It wouldn't seem as though 10 percent would make much difference.

But it does make quite a difference if you are 10 percent short of enough gas to get home with -- especially late on a stormy night. Or if you have 10 percent too little power to make the hill -- or if your pants are 10 percent too short.

In farming, for instance, we are geared to produce a little more than we are likely to be able to find a market for in this country. We increased production around 35 percent during the war. When we get rid of some of the wartime handicaps, I estimate that we shall produce say 40 percent more than before the war without difficulty.

Meanwhile our population will have increased around 10 percent -- and, if employment and wages are good, consumption per person can go up around 10 percent, perhaps a little more. It rose 8 percent in the war in the face of restrictions.

Putting those two facts together -- 10 percent more people and 10 to 15 percent more per person on the average -- we could come out with a 125 percent demand for farm products as against 140 percent production.

It is easy to see why we need to have exports for 10 to 15 percent of our farm production. That 10 or 15 percent in the form of surplus can ruin our markets when American consumption is already stretched to its upper limits.

Much the same is true of many of our industrial products. Failure to export means surplus productive capacity and unemployment. And unemployment breeds more unemployment by undermining the American market.

Radio Transcription (continued)

To be sure, to export we have to import --- roughly, as much as we export. But those imports can be largely things that are hard to produce in this country. They can represent in the main increased consumption in this country --- not just the replacement of American goods.

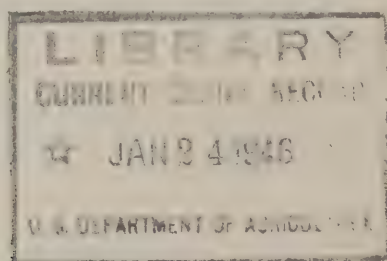
Our possibilities in the export field depend mainly on how prosperous our potential customers are. They will buy if they have the means. But poverty-stricken countries are poor buyers.

The less a country has, the greater its need, the less it can buy. That is one reason why -- on purely practical grounds -- it is important for this country to help others who are prostrate at the end of the war to restore their industries and their agriculture at the fastest possible rate.

We need them for customers -- as well as friends. Our agriculture needs them -- all our agriculture, not just the part that produces farm products for export. For farms crowd over from unprofitable, overloaded kinds of farming to those that are enjoying their day in the sun and create new surpluses there. It grows constantly more true that all farming is in the same boat.

Most farmers want to help advance the well-being of others here and abroad because they are that sort of people. But we often fail to realize how closely our own personal interests are tied in with practical measures to help the bowed down and the broken peoples back onto their feet.

Our farm goals this year are big enough to provide all we need in this country and some to share with hungry people abroad. If the goals are realized the farm people of this country will be able to make a modest but very practical contribution to progress toward "peace on earth, good will to men."



(Agriculture in Action - Issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen; State Offices of Field Service Branch; Farmer Fieldmen; County Offices in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Hampshire; County Committeemen in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.)

1.42
Ad 4 Agr

United States Department of Agriculture
Production and Marketing Administration
Field Service Branch, Northeast Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Dec. 26, 1945

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION

Dear Committeemen:

The information included in this letter is to assist you in the administration of Production and Marketing Administration programs and provide understanding of related actions.

A. W. Manchester

A. W. Manchester
Director, Northeast Region

ANDERSON URGES PARITY
INCOME AS FARM GOAL

"Parity income" is what agriculture needs for the long pull, Secretary Anderson told the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago.

(As spelled out in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, "parity," as applied to income, is "that per capita net income of individuals on farms from farming operations that bears to the per capita net income of individuals not on farms the same relation as prevailed during the period from August 1909 to July 1914.")

"Farmers should have a fair share of the national income," the Secretary said, "proportionate to the percentage of the national population on farms, adjusted for the relative costs of producing and living on the farm under modern conditions...."

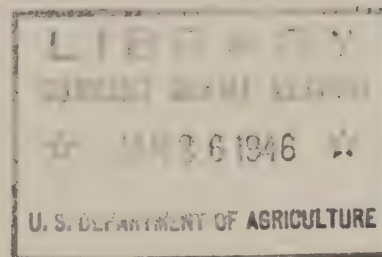
"Within this big goal, the parity prices of given commodities should.... make a pattern of prices, which, multiplied by output, would yield a fair share of the national income."

"Further, parity prices in any case should be such as would promote the most efficient use of our agricultural resources -- and 'efficient use' means production of needed crops and livestock, and stimulation of conservation-type farming."

* * *

---December 31 is the last day for filing application for sheep and lamb production payments for sales made since the beginning of the program to October 31, 1945. Application for sales made after October 31 must be filed within 60 days of the date of sale.

---Applications for beef production payments must also be filed within 60 days of the date of sale.



AAA IN 1945

AAA farmer committeemen took in stride the transition from war to peace which began in 1945.

They carried their war jobs to a successful conclusion and immediately plunged into the job of helping farmers adjust to the new conditions of peace.

The year ends on a note of "stop, look, and listen." Farmers are taking inventory of the changes which the war brought about on their individual farms and in agriculture as a whole. They are particularly interested in what those changes mean for the future.

For one thing, Congress has provided floors under the prices of some farm products to ease the shock of war-to-peace conversion. Farm legislation now on the books and action programs now in operation give farmers in part the tools they need to keep and extend the gains made during the last 12 years.

These national laws, built upon the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, provide the machinery to help make farm production responsive to market demands, to conserve land and water resources, to insure crops against natural hazards, and to assist farmers in obtaining their fair share of the national income.

The farmer-committeemen organization which makes this machinery run handled its assignments smoothly during the past 12 months. State, county, and local committees helped farmers:

***To carry out more soil- and water-conservation practices than ever before under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

***To protect more crops of more farmers than ever before under the Federal Crop Insurance Program.

***To produce, guided by goals, the volume and the kinds of food needed to finish the war and help feed hungry people abroad.

***To increase, through special payments, flaxseed production 59 percent above 1944, and to maintain the harvest of hay seeds above normal.

***To stimulate the output of badly needed dairy, beef, and Lamb products through special production payments from Commodity Credit Corporation funds.

Another step forward is the extension to many more counties of the fund allocation plan for operating the conservation program in 1946. This plan gives local committeemen almost complete discretion -- with proportionate responsibility -- in working with farmers in applying AAA assistance in conservation to the farms where it will do the most good.

FARM POLICY COMMITTEE
APPOINTED BY SPA

In recognition of agriculture's vital interest in the disposition of surplus property, an Agriculture Policy Committee has been appointed by the Surplus Property Administration.

The committee will be composed of representatives of the National Grange, the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Union, and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives. The group will meet periodically with the Surplus Property Administration, the Department of Agriculture, and other disposal agencies, to discuss the disposal of surplus property in relation to agriculture.

1945 CROPS 3RD LARGEST
IN HISTORY

Despite one of the worst spring planting seasons ever encountered, the U. S. crop production in 1945 turned out to be the third largest on record.

The total output fell only 2 percent short of the all-time record of 1942 and only 1 1/2 percent below the second largest, turned out in 1944, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The harvested acreage of 347 million acres for 52 principal crops was the biggest since 1932, and crop yields during the past year averaged 30 percent above the 1923-32 pre-drought period.

Feed supplies for the coming year generally are expected to be large enough to maintain a high level of meat, dairy, and poultry production.

LIVESTOCK SENT TO
SLOVAKIA

Czechoslovakia will get 411 head of Holstein cattle with other UNRRA supplies which left the U. S. on December 13. These are the first animals shipped into

that country from the western hemisphere.

The cattle will help greatly in meeting an immediate need for milk production, as well as in restoring the strength and quality of war-depleted herds.

ADVANCES LIMITED ON
LEGUME SEEDS

Producers of thresher-run legume and grass seeds sold on a quality-cleaned basis may not be advanced more than 75 percent of the maximum price that could have been paid if the seeds had been sold on a dockage basis at the time of delivery, OPA has announced.

Country dealers or commercial processors customarily advance money to farmers on lots of seeds that have been tested for dockage but not for quality cleaning. In competing for the available supply of legume and grass seeds, such advances have sometimes exceeded maximum prices for quality-cleaned seeds. The action limiting the amount of the advance is to prevent this evasion of ceilings.

**CIVILIAN MILK CONSUMPTION
WOULD BE 118 BILLION NEXT
YEAR AT PRESENT CEILINGS**

Despite reductions in national income and in non-civilian takings, an over-all strong demand for dairy products is in prospect for 1946. Under present price ceilings and with no more than a moderate decline in consumer purchasing power from 1945, civilians probably would consume about 118 billion pounds of milk or its equivalent in manufactured products, if it were available. In addition, possibly half as much milk will be exported, largely in the form of cheese, evaporated milk, and milk powder, as in 1945, when exports accounted for between 5 and 6 billion pounds of milk. Procurement by the armed forces in 1946 may be about one-fourth to one-fifth of the 13 billion pounds purchased in 1945.....

Reports indicate that milk production in continental European countries is about one-fourth to one-third below prewar levels. Some improvement probably will occur in 1946 in parts of Europe. Nevertheless, a strong potential demand for imports exists, although the United States probably will supply only a small portion of the European deficit....

Milk production in 1946 is expected to be below the all-time high of over 123 billion pounds produced 1945.....Output of most manufactured dairy products (Cheddar cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, and dried whole milk) is expected to be lower in 1946 than in 1945 as a result of reductions in non-civilian takings.....

Output of most important manufactured dairy products in October declined more than seasonally from September despite a record rate of milk production.

**RECORD HATCHERY PRODUCTION
--NEW ENGLAND LOWER**

The output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during November was the largest of record for that month -- 27 percent larger than the output of November last year. Increases were general throughout the country except in the New England States where hatchings were under last year's November output. The demand for broiler chicks has lessened. A great many orders for broiler chicks were canceled during the past month. Hatcheries located in broiler areas now have a sufficient supply of hatching eggs to take care of the demand for chicks in these areas.

The production of baby chicks during November totaled 39,339,000 compared with 30,985,000 in November last year and 35,394,000, the previous high output of November 1943....

The New England States, where hatchings were 10 percent under November last year, was the only region reporting a decrease.....Interest in chicks for delivery in 1946 has been good, with bookings for next spring heavier than usual. The number of chicks booked on December 1 for later delivery was 19 percent larger than the number booked on December 1 last year.

Radio Transcription
A. W. Manchester, Director
Northeast Region, Field Service Branch
Production and Marketing Adm., USDA
December 27, 1945 - 6:15 a.m.
Station WBZ - Boston, Mass.

I have talked this past week with farmers who have come to Washington from all over the country, men literally from states all the way from California to New Hampshire. There is one thing that they stress and agree on that, frankly, surprises me. They may have been thinking that way for a good while, but I, at least, haven't heard them talking much about it.

They are afraid of inflation -- more afraid than I had ever realized. They think that now is the time that it threatens more than it ever has and they are in the fight against it.

Up to now my personal contacts have been largely with farmer groups who were demanding that the Government lift one ceiling or another or do away with some one of the restrictions that had been set up as a timber in the dam that had been built against the flood of inflation.

As a matter of fact, they have acted like almost all the rest of us. We have kicked without stopping to think how small was the irritation we protested as compared with all the protection we are gaining against runaway prices and protection against the wild runaway boom that would go with inflation.

For, after the boom comes the reaction -- failures, foreclosures, wiping out savings and security, reducing millions to poverty.

Lots of townspeople have been buying farms as a refuge against just such a general breakdown. But farmers know better. They know that farmers -- at least those who have to depend on farming for a living -- suffer first and often worst..

The mood of the farmers I have been talking with is not to let the thing happen. That is the only safe course that they can see. And they are determined to play what part they can in keeping it from happening.

One group that was in here interpreted their job this way: They are a group who produce a product that is under price ceilings. They agreed to oppose any lifting or doing away with those ceilings until the worst danger of inflation had passed.

This was strictly their own idea. It wasn't suggested to them by anyone in Washington. In fact, they found some of the bureaucrats who were quite a little inclined to argue with them. But as far as I know they stuck to their ground.

Of course, they didn't ask for policies that wouldn't give them, as producers, fair returns. That wouldn't be human. As a matter of fact, in my humble opinion it wouldn't be good citizenship. We need each part of our population in a good sound economic position, able to carry its part of the load. That's the only way to have a really good country.

But this group was demanding that its prosperity not be founded on steps that would help undermine the welfare of all, including themselves. That, I call true statesmanship.

I don't know how far the farmers who have come into Washington represent the great mass of farmers back home. They probably get around somewhat more than the average. They may be a little quicker on that account in sensing the danger in making up their minds what ought to be done about it. They may represent a position that is just forming among farmers.

But to whatever extent they really represent farmer opinion, they are certainly justifying the position that Thomas Jefferson took, along with great numbers of thoughtful people ever since, that a strong, vigorous group of independent farmers, standing on their own feet, makes one of the essential foundation stones of a successful democracy.

I'm glad these farmers came to Washington and that I have had a chance to talk with them. Because of them I shall go through this Christmas season, when we are really celebrating the birth of a new and a better order in this world, with renewed faith that the march toward better things that started, in the Christian sense, nearly 2,000 years ago, is still going forward and is still finding expression in the steadfast support of the essential, practical measures that translate the spirit of "good will to men" into reality.

* * *

(Agriculture in Action -- Issued weekly and distributed in the Northeast to State AAA Committeemen; State Offices of PMA; Farmer Fieldmen; County Offices in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New Hampshire; County Committeemen in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.)